REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,584.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 2
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. G. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

June 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Madras	28
" Carwar	14	" Coconada	30
" Narakal	18		July.
" Tuticorin	20	" Vizagapatam	1
" Colombo	21	" Bimlipatam	1
" Galle	22	" Gopaulpore	2
" Negapatam	25	" False Point	3
" Pondicherry	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Allepy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

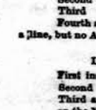
The s.s. CALCUTTA, 983 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

June 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave BUSREH	23
" Kurrachee	8	" Fao	23
" Guadur	9	" Bushire	25
" Muscat	11	" Bahrein	27
" Bunder Abbas	13	" Linga	29
" Linga	17	" Bunder Abbas	July 1
" Bushire	17	" Muscat	3
" Kuweit	19	" Guadur	5
" Fao	19	" Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSHIRE	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week for Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander James Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2 o'clock P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th June 1873, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via THE SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 3rd of June.)

THE magnificent full-powered Steamer RED GAUNTLET, 917 Tons Register, Charles Mann, Commander, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For Passage and other particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

26th May 1873.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 11th June.)

THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 39 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL	" 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 7th June. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

A liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

To	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
	£45-0	£35	£19 0
	£33-6	£23	£14-6
	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 14th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	34	23	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship JANET COURT, from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when on payment Orders will be granted for DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

No Claim for Deficiency of or damage to Cargo will be entertained after the expiration of the vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship Janet Court.

Bombay, 19th May, 1873.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 30th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons, and 250 H. P.) Captain G. J. Barot, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 2nd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain W. Woollcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 30th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	" 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	" 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	" 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	" 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

N.B.—This Steam Ferry will be withdrawn during the S. W. Monsoon months of June, July and August.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 5, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions received from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of June next, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazundary land or ground belonging to Dadyset's Atushbehram or Fire-temple of which said fazundary land one Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady now is or late y was the manager together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built or standing thereon, situate in the island of Bombay in a certain street called the Dadyset's Atushbehram Street, or otherwise called Agiary Lane (being the sub-district of Bhooleshwar) on the south side of the public road, and which said messuage, tenement or dwelling-house is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 193 and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Fazundar in the name of the said Dinshaw Maneckjee, under No. 10, and contains by admeasurement one thousand and fifty square feet (be the same little more or less) and is bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the house of Shavukshaw Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cutlaneewalla, on the north by the public road or street, and on the south by the other land belonging to the said Dadyset's Atushbehram with houses built thereon and occupied by the Portuguese people, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the representatives of the said Dinshaw Maneckjee.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Grahau's Building, Parsee Bazar Street.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee.
CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 12.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, Scarfs, Dhoties, Chintz, &c.

Sundries, consisting of glass and plateware, ice pitchers, salvers, spoons and forks, alpaca umbrellas, water-proof coats, trousers, leggings, caps, sheets, rugs, umbrellas, regimental clothings, such as white and grey holland and brown drills coats, trousers, caps, neckties, also, black coloured trousers, &c.

Also, Household carved furniture, such as blackwood large carved round tables, drawing-room and child cradles, tea caddy, boxes, reclining and camp cots, &c.

Also, boxes of quart Brandy by Courvoiser, quarts, a quantity of quarts of superior champagne, &c.

AUCTION SALE of an Assortment of Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods in the Shop No. 27, in Meadow Street, opposite to the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., are instructed to Sell by Public Auction at 1 P.M. on TUESDAY the 3rd and WEDNESDAY the 4th proximo, at the above mentioned place of an assortment of fancy and miscellaneous goods, consisting of scent bottles, lavender, violet powder, ala rose, cuide rose, pomatum, fountain perfume, powder puff, boxes of cosmatic, tooth brushes, tortoise chips, letter seals, stamp press, Webster dictionary, envelops, letter and foolscap size copying book, japan tin cash and deed boxes by Morden and Co., iron jewellery boxes, English pist and ball pint writing copying and red ink, coloured India nute paper and blotting books, glass inkstand, portable copying press, patent inkstand, lead pencils, walnut wood stationery cases, beam scale, mathamatical instruments, mahogany show cases, magnifying glasses, steel pen, penholders, stereoscopic views, highly perfumed cakes of soaps, ladies, gentlemen and children boots, shoes, and slippers, brass pegs, bedsteads and cradle, plated table candlesticks, tea services, nut crackers, blackwood show cases and glass door cupboard, &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, (Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS, Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Eau, Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pompons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is Branded with Crosse and Blackwell's Name.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. INDIA, Captain Donaio, will sail on SUNDAY, the 1st June, at 8 A.M.

Inquiries are requested to be on board by 7 A.M., on that day,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 28th May 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S. S. CHINA, 2,010 Tons and 400 H.P., Captain C. G. Prairis, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 29th May 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship KNIGHT COMPANION are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods, from the Bunder.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th May 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per CELLA (s), from LIVERPOOL, are informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to take at once DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Bunder.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, Cella (s).

Bombay, 29th May 1873.

THE s.s. PEKIN, from SUEZ, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. PESHAWAR, from Southampton, 1st May.
UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. PEKIN, from Southampton, 24th April 1873.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

A BONUS of ONE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the amount of participating POLICIES IN FORCE at 31st December last, having been DECLARED, intimation of the amount accruing on Indian Policies will be shortly forwarded to the Policy-holders.

Copies of the Director's and Actuary's Report Balance-sheet &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company or at the Branch Offices in Bombay or Calcutta.

C. J. WALLIS,
Bombay, 29th May 1873. Manager for India.

THE Revd. A. J. D. D'ORSEY, B.D., King's College, London, (assisted by Graduates and Foreign Masters), receives GENTLEMEN as RESIDENTS, at 13, Princes Square, Kensington Gardens, W. References :—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Russell, Viscount Sidmouth, John Fleming, Esq., C.S.I., of Messrs. Smith Fleming & Co.

FOR SALE, a HENRY EXPRESS, D. B. C. F., imported last March. Cash Price £67 being cost in shop without freight or duty, the very best RIFLE, that can be made, with very modern improvement, 450 gauge. For further particulars apply to Messrs. LAING & SONS, GUNMAKERS, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FIRE PREMIUMS.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS on PIECE GOODS, TWIST, METALS and other non-hazardous Goods in the European part of the Fort and Colaba, at rates showing a reduction in some cases of over 20 per cent. on those formerly charged

CAMPBEL, MITCHEL & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

G. H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, 1st quality	at	Rs. 40	per doz.
Louis Brun's Pauillac Medoc	at	14	"
Do. Sauterne	at	16	"
Sherry (Gold Capsule)	at	31	"
Do. (Blue do.)	at	26	"
Do. (Red do.)	at	23	"
Brandy Martell's	at	23	"
Do. Hennessy's	at	23	"

Also on hand a few cases

Dry Champagne..... at Rs. 36 per doz.

Just landed ex S.S. Muriel, a small consignment of BASS'S BEER, bottled by Messrs. W. Edmonds, Jr., & Co., Liverpool, Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

31, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

GREAT FIRE AT DOCKHEAD.

The undersigned regret to inform their Customers and the Public of the total destruction by Fire, on the 23rd inst., of the Manufacturing portion of their Dockhead Works, but are happy to state that their Offices, with all books and papers are preserved.

Having just completed a large addition to their Drummond Road Works, they are able to transfer the Dockhead workpeople there, so that no interruption will occur in the course of business, and orders will continue to be executed without delay.

PEEK, FREAN & Co., Dockhead, London, S E.

April 24th, 1873.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India ; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Race Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. If Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT. THIS POWDER IS QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in Packets, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemists and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS, OF THE FINEST BRAND.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME and No. 1
THOMPSON'S do. do. No. 1
MADURA, No. 1 and No. 2
BLUCHER, No. 1 and No. 2
HAVANNAH SHAPE,
NOBLE'S do. PRIME.
BREAKFAST do. do.

INDIAN NOVELTIES.

HABANOS. BIJOUX.
REGALIAS. CORTADOS.
NONPAREIL.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, Of selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neuberg.
No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
MANILLA SHAPE.
HAVANNAH SHAPE.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF
COCONADA CHEROOTS, OF THE FOLLOWING MUSTERS.
OFFICE.
BURMAHS.
BABINGTONS.
SEDANS.
LEISURE HOURS.
DOLLY VARDEN (Havannah Shaped).

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
"INDIANA" CIGARS, No. 1 and No. 2
"LONG" CHEROOTS.

TOBACCOS.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO.
BIRDS EYE.
CUT CAVENDISH.
SMOKING MIXTURE.
LATAKIA.
IMPERIAL MIXTURE.

BEYNON STOCKEN AND SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO.
HONEY DEW, VIRGINIA, SHAG.
GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE.
&c. &c. &c.

AMERICAN TOBACCO,

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF ; GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW ; AND OTHERS.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST, APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, & GENERAL PURVEYORS.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS.

In anticipation of the Monsoon, the Company have landed large supplies of

BACON, BISCUITS, CHEESE, CHOCOLATES, COFFEES, COCOAS, CONDIMENTS, DESSERT FRUITS, &c., FLAVOURS,
FISH, FRESH MEATS, GAME, GROCERIES, HAM, JAMS, JELLIES, PATES, PICKLES,
POTTED MEATS, POULTRY, SAUCES, SAUSAGES, SOAPS, SUGAR, TART FRUITS, TEAS, VEGETABLES,

AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED. DETAILED PRICED LISTS WITH TERMS OF BUSINESS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HOT SEASON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received, a Fresh Consignment of GOODS for the present Hot Weather : comprising Light Tweeds in every colour, Oxford Shirtings, French Shirtings, Silk and Wool, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES. Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ... P. Pr 2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves. " 2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ... Next " 3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves " 3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves... " 2 12
Gent's Dogskin Gloves..... "

COLLARS.
Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz..... 6 8

SCARFS.
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor 2 12
The Romal Satin..... 3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.

HATS.
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats 15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats..... 12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro' ... 6 8
Brown Felt do. do. ... 7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester.. 6 0
Sola Topies, new shape 5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from 1 8

JEWELLERY.
Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

SHIRTS. Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each 9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each 8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each.. 6 8
Badham's Spun Silk..... 12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz..... 60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p.doz. 60 0

SLEEPING SUITS.
Badham's Oxford Cloth 11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool 18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool 19 0
Badham's Spun Silk..... 22 0

TIES.
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb..... 1 0
Coloured " " ... 1 8
White Dress Ties, from 0 8

HELMETS.
Hawke's Regulation Helmet 18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike ... 33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians 18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats 15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.
English-made, with Leg Rest 11 0
Do. without do 10 0

UMBRELLAS.
Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose 12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from 14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from 16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair..... 4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for 20 0
Fine Super India Gauze " " 28 8
Fine " " Drawers, each 6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.
Badham's Blue Serge Suits 30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits 22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits 35 0

BRACES.
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab 2 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz..... 5 0
" " Coloured Borders... 5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from..... 10 0

TRUNKS, &c.
Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.
Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM & COMPANY. 23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 29TH MAY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London has remained almost unaltered, and not much business offering.

In Government Securities there is no change, and prices are still well maintained.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11d. to 1. 11 1/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Credit do.	1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10 29/32d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 7/16d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99½ to 99¾
Do. demand	100 1/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99¾ nominal.
Do. demand	99 15/16. to par.
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	228½ to 229

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	...111
Four & half per cent.	...105½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...103½ to 103¾
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	...109½
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years do. do.	...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	...92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS by sailing vessels have a downward tendency owing to numerous arrivals; and unless great improvent takes place in the Home Cotton Market; native dealers will not sell cotton, which is being rapidly carted to godowns, and shipping operations during the next month will be on the smallest possible scale. By steamers rates are weak at our quotations.

London	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£2 2s. 6d.
	Coir bills	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 2s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		No offer.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE enquiry for Bank of Bombay 1st Issue. Spinning shares closed steady. Press shares dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
19,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	763½
10,000	500	100	3 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	290
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	2811	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
37,092	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	109
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	238
.....	£20	109-1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
.....	£20	43-10-7	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-3-1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 7	Colaba Land Co.	1,510
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	109
750	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land	900
600	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co, Kurrachee	815
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert King Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,600
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,250	all	40 ,,	Colaba Press Co	5,500
350	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,400
150	8,500	all	500 ,,	Fort Press Co	6,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	670
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Fronel Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.c.	Hydr ulic Press Co	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	670
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	400
400	850	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
2221	2,000	1,000	250 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Baitnah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics B'dg's Co.	400
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Preacher & Co	60
2,000	250	all	16 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

40	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	1,900
600	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,345
5-8	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	925
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,075
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,475
170	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,070
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,175
100	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,110
800	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,080
600	2,500	2,400	416 p.c.	Royal	2,250
550	1,000	...	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has hardly been any change in the state of the market, the holders remaining as steady as before, refusing to sell except at previous prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by Europeans firms yesterday :—

1,000	ps.	G. Shirtings	(to ar.) 40 in. 39 yds, 8½ lbs. at	Rs.	5 13 6
750	,,	,,	,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs. at	,,	4 14 9
250	,,	,,	,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ lbs. at	,,	5 15 6
400	,,	,,	,, 40 ,, 29 ,, 6 lbs. at	,,	4 3 0

COTTON.

The market closed quiet,, with a less demand. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firm yesterday :—

25	candies	New Bhownuggur		at Rs.	207
100	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	205 to 208
25	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	207
25	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	206
50	,,	,,	Veerungaum	at ,,	193 to 194
75	,,	,,	Akote F.P.B.	at ,,	205 to 206
25	,,	,,	Jodia	at ,,	184 to 185
25	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	185
25	,,	,,	Palspore	at ,,	205
50	,,	,,	Broach M. G.	at ,,	220
25	,,	,,	Surat	at ,,	227½
25	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	227½
25	,,	,,	Wadwan	at ,,	199

YARNS,

The market continues quiet but steady. The following sales has taken place :—

6,000 lbs. Water No. 30's ..... at 11½ as. per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Cella (s)	Harrison	Liverpool, April 20.
29	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	Southampton, Apr. 24.
	St. James	Dunbar	Liverpool, January 16.
	Knight Companion.	Cassey	Liverpool, Dec. 27.
	British India	Sexton	Liverpool, Dec. 26.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Baghdad (s)	Bellwood	Coast, Calcutta, China.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Azzopardi	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer India, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Pekin, to China &c.
Steamer Cella, to Liverpool.
Ship Rapide, to Falmouth.

The Ship Tythonus, Andrew, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May. 14 Duplex, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
14 Hindoostan, ss, Roskill, from Suez, with Mail.
15 Scotland, ss, James, from Batavia.
15 Golconda, ss, Shallard, from Suez, with Mail.
16 Metalic Cross Dutch M. W. Kyp, from Holland.
16 Fusiyama, ss, Callaghan, from Colombo.
16 Sir John Lawrence, ss, Baldwin, from Glasgow.
17 Amcott, ss, Scott, from Kurrachee.
17 Tigre, ss, Leavantre, from Shangahi.
17 Lap Tak, ss, Dark, from London.
17 Clyde Barq, Clontman, from Zanzibar,
17 Juno, ss, Larsearch, from Trieste.
18 City of Cambridge ss, Smith from Calcutta.
18 William Cory, ss, Croxon from Bombay.
18 Adriatic, sp, Taylor, from Liverpool.
19 Countess of Elgin sp, Nackoda from Calcutta.
19 Indus ss, Stewart from Bombay.
19 Calcutta ss, Atkinson from Zanzibar.
20 Conrad ss, Roggen from Batavia.
20 Dalhousie, H. M. S. Warner from Bombay.
20 Kestrel H. M. Gun, B. Boulton, from Little Aden.
20 Lynx, H. M. Gun, B. Keats, from Muscutt.
21 Cashmere, ss, Henderson, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May, 15 Hindoostan, ss, Roskill, to Calcutta.
15 Scotland, ss, James, to Amsterdam.
15 Golconda, ss, Shallard, to Bombay.
15 Frolic, H. M.'s G. B. Buckla, to China.
17 Amcott, ss, Scott, to Liverpool.
17 Fusiyama, ss, Callaghan, to London.
17 Sir John Lawrence, ss, Baldwin, to Bombay.
17 Tigre, ss, Leavantre to Mauritius.
18 Matalic Cross, M. W. Kyp, to Batavia.
18 Juno, ss, Larsearch, to Bombay.
18 William Cory, ss, Croxon, to Liverpool.
18 City of Cambridge, ss, Smith, to London.
19 Leaping Water, sp, Kerr, to Moulman.
19 Indus, ss, Stewart, to Southampton.
20 Kwangtung, B. M. Elton, to Bombay.
20 Conrad, ss, Roggan, to Holland.
20 Kestrel, H. M.'s G. B. Boulton, to Little Aden.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

May, 14 Asia, ship, Mellan, from Cardiff.
14 Dupliex, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
17 Lap Tak, ss, Dark, from London.
17 Glyde, ship, Cloutman, from Zanzibar.
18 Adriatic, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
19 Countess of Elgin, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
19 Calcutta, ss, Atkenson, from Zanzibar.
20 Dalhousie B. M. ss, Warner from Bombay.
20 Kestrel H. M. G. Bt., Boulton, from Little Aden.
20 Lynx H. M. G. Bt., Keats, from Muscat.
20 Cashmere, ss, Henderson, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 27 cases sherry, Lawrence & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Coruna s, 266 bars iron, H Jallibhoy & Co.; 50 cases window glasses, the L A & America & Co.; 8 packages hardware, E Tyebally.
Macca s, 50 cases sherry and 3 cases claret, C Palmer & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno s, 12 cases beer, A C Gumpert.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin, 50 cases sulphuric acid, C Manuckjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Duncaren, 100 bales cotton, T. Velljee and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Gardner Colby, 50 bales cotton, G Tippt and Co.
New Era, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bundles linseed, E Brothers.
Augusta, 710 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 800 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Andaman, 7,000 bundles coir yarn, M Lalbhoy; 850 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Glee Maiden, 162 bales cotton, T Topen; 28 bales cotton, J N Mahomed; 55 bales cotton, E Hurjeewan; 150 bales cotton, C Amroodin; 63 bales Cotton, G. Thock-rdass; 100 bales cotton, L Ramdass; 100 bales cotton, B Bhagajee; 54 bales cotton, B Ramjee; 700 bags gulls, S Narronjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, D Narronjee; 350 bales cotton, D Buttonsey.
Sandringham, 500 bales cotton, F Sands and Co.
Centurian, 1,000 bales cotton, P Cassels and Co; 6,000 bundles coir yarn, P Rumsordass.
City of Dublin, 400 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co; 250 bales cotton, P Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 44 bales cotton, C Munjee.
Red Gauntlet s, 55 bales cotton, Young and Co; 28 bales cotton C Pursotum and Co; 25 bales cotton, C Nensey; 15 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, R Brothers; 50 bales wool, L Govindjee.
Muriel s, 225 bales cotton, M Lillodhur; 30 bales cotton, J. Goculdoss; 49 bales cotton, K Jewraz; 100 bales cotton, F Scott & Co.
Corinna s, 65 bales cotton, B Shamjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, W Begle & Co.; 50 bales cotton, The L A & American & Co.; 25 bales cotton, M Aidana; 15 bales cotton, C Bonjeer; 58 bales cotton, R Poonsee & Co; 105 bales cotton, H Gangjee; 61 bales wool, C Mahadewdass.
Timore s, 117 bags wheat, C Toolsjram; 11 bales hides, G Sigg and Co; 38 bales hides, K Rowjee; 143 packages dry chillis, A Salmon and Co; 45 bales wool, P Purbhoodass; 21 packages anis seed, 26 packages soown seed, 1,500 packages linseed, 26 packages cariander seed, and 49 packages mu ter seed, M Simpson and Co; 13 bales hides, A Muthoo; 5 bales hides C Allebhoy; 10 bales hides, R Russodhoy.
William Woodbury, 142 bags linseed, W and A Graham and Co.
Tanjore, s, 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 30 bales wool, C Eleam.
Pocahantas, 50 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co.
Elcano, 1,300 packages linseed, R Brothers.
Morning Star, 100 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.

FOR LOND N.

Geelong s, 17 M of P cases shells S Malladena; 265 pieces E teeth, C Allobhoy; 20 bundles E teeth, S Puttabhoy; 92 pieces E teeth, A Mamedjee; 4 cases shawls, Sir IC Forbes and Co.
Tanjore s, 21 case beerabole, and 17 cases gum, D Dossa.

FOR HAVRE.

Tanjore s, 311 bags rape seed, S Tyebjee an l Co; 300 bales cotton, J Siegfried and Co.
Geelong s, 1 case shawl, J Ciegfried and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Juno s, 100 bales cotton, A Riebe & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Juno s, 17 bales hides, G Sigg & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

India s, 62 packages black pepper, M A Ebramjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s, 3 bags wheat and 9 bags mowa flowers, H. Gaiguoux; 52 packages coffee, R and F Bambojee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin, s, 21 packages fishmaws and 15 bundles sharkpins, R Allidinbhoy; 320 pieces E teeth, N Kessowjee and Co; 446 bales cotton, D C wasjee Tat; 100 bales twist, C Ebrum; 11 chests opium, R Jugnath; 300 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 94 packages red raisen, P Naranjee; 15 chests opium, E Rhudjee and Co; 10 chests opium, S and D E Pattaka; 50 chests opium, D C Fath; 30 chests opium, J Hurdayal; 15 chests opium, S Nusserwanjee; 5 chests opium, E D Lungra.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s, 17 chests opium, E J Abraham; 14½ chests opium, D D Ghandy and Co; 8 chests opium, G Shirajanee.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 29th May, 9-35 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east strong, thermometer 85, barometer 29·60, rain fall 28 cents.

CANNANORE, 29th May, 11-45 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rain fall 2 inch 70 cents.

VINGORLA, 29th May, 17·5 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west high, thermometer 95.

TUTICORIN, 29th May, 17-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south south-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·70.

CARWAR, 29 h May, 17-25 A.M.—Weather cloudy overcast, winds southerly, light monsoon weather; thermometer 84, barometer 29·75, rain fall12 cents.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 29th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 28th May, 7 P.M.; via Turkey, 29th May, 9 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 29th May, 11-25 A.M.; via Turkey, 28th May, 6-2 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 29.

Blyth, Captain, 2nd Queens, on ——, from Belgaum.
Marcan, Major, Bengal 2/12th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Inglis, Captain, Bengal 15th Sikhs, to join, from England.
Loughborne, Captain, Bengal 15th Fusiliers, to join, from Ireland.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 27.

Birnie, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, to ——.

MAY 29.

Gordon, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Schneider, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to ——.
Berry, Lieutenant-Colonel, 56th Foot, to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col T T Piers, Bombay S C, is allowed furlough to Europe, for two years, on medical certificate.

Lieut R Wace, R A, Offg Asst Supt Rev Survey, Central Provinces, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Captain T D Chatterton, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Col G A Leckie, 3 months P A, has been granted extension of leave.

Asst Surg C S Close, Surg to H E the Governor, has been granted subsidiary leave from the 19th to the 21st April last, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointment is sanctioned :—
Mr. E. Bishop, 1st Officer of Her M.'s s. Amberwitch, to be Acting Commander of that vessel, from the 12th inst., inclusive, vice Lt. Stiffe, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov in C is pleased to appoint Mr. Nanabhai to act as a Judge of HM's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence of the Hon Mr. Justice Gibbs, or until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S., is attached temporarily to the Kattywar Agency as Personal Asst, to the Political Agent.

Col. F. Schneider, Political Supt., Sawantwari, having returned from furlough to Europe, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for 25 days from 14th May, to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr. P. Ryan, Asst. Secy. in the Political Dept., has been allowed by H. M.'s S. of State for India a further extension of leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. W. S. Jones resumed charge of the Office of Cantonment Mag. at Ahmadnagar from Mr. G. B. Reid on the 15th instant, before office hours. The unexpired portion, viz., 21 days, of the privilege leave for two months granted to Col. Jones in Govt. Notification dated 11th March 1873, is cancelled.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. G. Maury to Act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Nana Mordjee, Act. Honorar Depy. Collr., Nasik is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from such date as he may be relieved by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of the duties of Third Magistrate of Police, Bombay.

Mr Manjeebhoy Bapoojee Vaccajee 2d Class Asst Commr of Custom and Opium is allowed an extension for 2 months of the leave of absence on medical certificate.

Mr. J L Johnston, acting second Asst Collector Colaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 65 days, from 1st Aug 1873.

Lt F C Symonds, Bombay S C, is re-appointed Asst Supt in the Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, with effect from the date of his return to Bombay.

Mr. A Cumming, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. G B Reid to act as first class Deputy Collector in Sind until Major Ross returns, or until further orders.

Mr. A C Trevor to act as first Asst Colr of Nasik on being relieved by Mr. Erskine of the Office of the Collector and Magistrate of that District.

Mr. T D Mackenzie to act as first Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, until the return of Mr, W R Pratt, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs J M Campbell and H E M James respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, on the forenoon of the 26th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F R Griffith to be Local Funds Engineer in the Shikarpore Collectorate.

Major C A Goodfellow, R E, V C, is appointed Ex Eng, Poona Districts.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J Brebner, I.N., is appointed to act as Signal Officer of the Port and Island of Bombay, vice Lieut Morland, appointed to act as Master Attendant.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 29.)

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 14th May 1873.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence, or recommendation of a Medical Board to Major J R Lovett, 48th Foot, from the 4th April to 8th October 1873.

The following transfers of Officers of Royal Artillery, have been authorized by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief in India pending the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief.

Lieutenant G G Monk-Mason, from No 1 Battery 5th Brigade, to F Battery 20th Brigade.

Lieutenant F A Bowles, from No 6 to No 1 Battery 5th Brigade To join by the most expeditious route at the public expense, with effect from the date of Major Wynch, joining No 1-5th Brigade.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, May 9.)

Admiralty, 7th May, 1873.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Staff Surgeon David Lyall, M.D., has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Dr. Lyall has been authorized to assume the rank of Retired Deputy Inspector-General from the date of his retirement.

Admiralty, 8th May, 1873.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Captain Philip Saumarez has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 5th instant.

Lieutenant Thomas Hyacinth Dickson has been this day placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Commander.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, May 9.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 9th May, 1873.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Henry Robert Yates Browne to be Captain, vice H. C. Brown (late Bombay) deceased. Dated 10th May, 1873.

Serjeant-Major Jonathan Forsdyke to be Quarter-master, vice R. Steven, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 10th May, 1873.

In consequence of the death of Captain H. C. Brown (late Bombay), on the 14th March, 1873, the subscription of Captain H. A. Mackey from the Supernumerary List is antedated to the 15th March, 1873.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Supply and Transport Sub-Department, Acting Assistant-Commissary Francis Walter Lundy, from Lieutenant, 84th Foot, to be Assistant-Commissary. Dated 9th March, 1871.

Walter Alphonsus Dunne, Gent., to be Sub-Assistant-Commissary. Dated 9th April, 1873.

George Radley Hobbs, Gent., to be Sub-Assistant-Commissary. Dated 9th April, 1873.

BREVET.

Quartermaster Robert Steven, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Captain, on retiring on half-pay. Dated 1st April, 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	May 30	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M
Kurrachee	June 11	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 4	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
China	,, 2	...	4 30 P.M.	...	No after packet.
Australia	May 31	...	4-30 P.M.	...	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	June 6	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 0	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg erman States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switze.land, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.	At 4-30 P.M.
Monday ..... June 2	Monday ..... June 30
,, ... ,, 16	

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMDAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.

Saturday ..... May 31

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails or Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.	SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.
Monday ..... June 6	Monday ..... June 13

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.
Political Letter.
Weekly Commercial Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
The Army.
The Navy.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-six columns of closely printed matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Standard*.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commerc

take away from every Englishman the right of having a latch-key and compel him to attend lectures on arbitration and woman's rights instead of going to his club or to a theatre. The Government now, no doubt, sees its danger, and is anxious to conciliate every class that can help to save it at the general election, but Sir Wilfrid Lawson was perfectly justified in laughing at Mr. Bruce on Wednesday for the unexpected vivacity with which the Home Secretary, the author of the Licensing Act, repudiated a Bill which only carried a little further the principle of that Act. Although the House heartily responded to Mr. Bruce's invitation to reject the Bill by a crushing majority, it is noticeable that the names of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Ayrton, Sir J. Coleridge, and other prominent members of the Government cannot be found in the Division List, while nine members out of every ten who voted in the minority are devoted followers of Mr. Gladstone. The English people want a Government which will set its face against the "grandmotherly" legislation of which the Permissive Bill is an example, and the accession of the Conservatives to power would certainly put an end to all such projects as Sir W. Lawson's.

But my own belief is that the foreign policy of the Government has alienated the affection of the people far more than its home policy. The generality of Englishmen may not understand the intricacies of foreign affairs, but they have sense enough to feel when their country is disgraced. They already suspect that in the recent negotiation with Russia Lord Granville has blundered even more egregiously than in the Black Sea business and the Alabama negotiation. Perhaps the Foreign Secretary is not so much to be blamed as his chief, Mr. Gladstone. In the Central Asian debate the Prime Minister did his utmost to whittle away the substance of the agreement we had made with Russia about the independence of Afghanistan, by explaining that under no circumstances did we mean to use anything but our "moral influence," whatever that unknown quantity may be, to keep Shere Ali from breaking the peace in Central Asia. The consequence of this speech is that the Russian official papers inspired by Prince Gortschakoff contemptuously speak of the engagement about the Afghan frontier as no longer binding on Russia. The Prince is quite right to take this tone. He carefully stated, in his last despatch to Earl Granville, his view of the meaning of this engagement which he had accepted only on the condition that England would strictly control the actions of Shere Ali. This condition has now been rejected by the English Prime Minister, who is simply afraid to commit himself to any definite policy in Central Asia; and the Russian diplomatist may therefore fairly claim for Russia complete liberty of action beyond the frontier of British India. Such is the end of Lord Granville's defiance of Russia. In Khiva, in Persia, and in Afghanistan we have made an atrocious bungle of the negotiations, and left Russia free to do just what she likes. The *Daily Telegraph* published a few days ago a despatch saying the Khan of Khiva had released the Russian prisoners and offered an unconditional submission, and added that now was the time for Russia to show the sincerity of her professions of peace and good-will by recalling the Khiva expedition. As a matter of fact, the expedition is too far advanced to be recalled; and, besides, did not our army storm Magdala and destroy Theodore and his Empire *after* the captives had been given up? Russia would be very foolish to draw back now, in order to give the Khan time to strengthen himself for a renewal of the struggle a few years hence; and why should she hesitate to go on? Because Count Schouvaloff told Lord Granville the Emperor's only object was to set Russian prisoners free? But the Count also told the amiable simpleton who presides at the Foreign Office that the expedition would consist of only, "four and a half battalions," and its present strength is at least 20,000 men with a very powerful force of artillery. It matters very little in these days what foreign diplomatists say to a British Minister whose sole anxiety is not to take offence at anything that is done. Lord Granville will not be so rude as to remind Count Schouvaloff of his careless words; and Russia will just dispose of Khiva as suits her own convenience. Can the English nation, which sees that it has been tricked and laughed at in this as in all other negotiation about foreign affairs of late years, be blamed for distrusting a Government which shows itself so helpless in maintaining the honour and interests of England?

The Shah of Persia will be here next month, and I suppose the Government will do its best to make the visit as devoid as possible of any political significance, and to send His Majesty home, as it sent the Sultan, marvelling at the political incapacity of a nation to which Providence has committed the charge of so great a great an empire. Sir Henry Rawlinson has, indeed, been specially appointed to attend the Shah; but that is, I suppose, only because Sir Henry understands Persian, not because he is the most competent man in England to discuss Eastern politics with a powerful Eastern sovereign. The great idea seems to be to dazzle the Shah with a splendid show of fireworks at the Crystal Palace, as if he were a child who had come here for amusement. Yet the Shah comes on business, and on very serious business. It depends on the turn given to his visit whether the overland line to India shall be under Russian or under English control. London capitalists will have to find the money in either case; and, if our Government had any policy, it could ensure the construction of Sir H. Rawlinson's line through Turkey and Persia in preference to the Russian line from the Black Sea to Tiflis and Teheran. But the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe on the Euphrates Valley Railway—a scheme which is only good as part of the greater project of a through line to India—showed that the present Ministry is quite incapable of taking sound views of England's imperial responsibilities in the East; and I have no doubt Capitalists will be encouraged to lend their money to Russia, "in the interests of civilisation," that is, of the protection of Russian trade and warlike enterprises against English competition.

The extraordinary judgment just pronounced by the Irish Court of Queen's Bench in the case of O'Keefe v. Cullen will do Ultramontanism more harm than years of persecution. Father O'Keefe was suspended by Cardinal Cullen, and he has brought an action for defamation against the Cardinal, who took the demurrer to the pleadings in this action that the Father has no right to invoke the interference of a Court of Law to protect him, inasmuch as, by becoming a Roman Catholic Priest, he had voluntarily abandoned the *status* of a free citizen. The three Catholic judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have decided in favour of the Cardinal "on the question whether the law can recognize a contract between persons contracting not to sue each other in a criminal court for a civil wrong, such as defamation." Chief Justice Whiteside, in a very able judgment, protested against this decision of his colleagues, and maintained that the rule of the Church, on which Cardinal Cullen relied, ought to be disregarded by the Court as "against the liberty rather than the dominion of the law, and contrary to public policy." Every man who cares for freedom must, I should think, give an unhesitating assent to the statement of the Chief Justice that there are "rights acquired from God and nature—life, liberty, property, reputation—which cannot be contracted away so as to render it impossible for the sufferer to assert and vindicate such rights in a court of justice." But the judgment of the court affirms that the man who once binds himself to serve the Pope and Cardinal Cullen ceases to have any such rights. He is a mere slave, and it is impossible to plead against him, when he asks for redress for injuries, that he voluntarily accepted the conditions of his slavery. This legalising of the monstrous pretensions of Popery in our day sets up once more an *imperium in imperio* in Ireland. The rule is laid down that the Roman Church is practically independent of the State; and, if that be so, the Church must be regarded as simply a powerful and dangerous secret society which all good citizens who value liberty ought to war against and try to extirpate from the country. The Ultramontanes are bent, apparently, on compelling all free States in Europe to unite with Germany in waging against them a contest of extermination.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 9TH MAY.

STRINGENCY in the money market has again made its appearance so suddenly as to "overcome us like a summer cloud" this week. The difficulty has arisen in the first instance in Germany, where, thanks to Dr. Strousberg and a few other equally successful magnates of the type mentioned in my last, speculation has infected the entire community for two years past like a raging distemper. Never probably was such a speculation seen as that which followed the declaration of peace with France, when it was believed that the acquisition of two hundred millions sterling would bring affluence and prosperity to the whole German people. A dangerous reaction was often predicted, and often seemed about to come, but it did not come, and perhaps the crisis now thought imminent may also be again postponed. But the mania has brought certain consequences that are obvious and inevitable. Nearly every one in trade has invested his or her savings in some one of the numerous joint-stocks schemes, and has gone largely into buying the scrip or unpaid shares of others with a view to getting quit of them at a high premium. So long as the market went on becoming more and more inflated this process was easy enough and comparatively simple, but a day came when the Bourses were all gorged with these new securities and could not absorb any more. The settlement, nevertheless, could not be postponed merely because there were no more buyers, and it is this question of settlement which has brought on the present stringency. Accommodation is wanted by so many people that it is hardly to be got at any price; the banks, as usual at a time of apprehended difficulty, contract advances just when they are most wanted, partly by raising their rates and partly by accommodating only a limited number of applicants. The Banks of Berlin and Frankfort have this week advanced their rates, that of Amsterdam followed. Belgium had previously set the example. As these terms are all higher than ours we have no choice but to follow suit, and accordingly the Bank of England directors have moved their minimum up from 4 to 4½ per cent. But we are still below Berlin, and it becomes a nice question how much higher we shall have to go. Unfortunately, although, as the last Bank return showed, we are rather stronger than we were a fortnight ago, we are by no means too strong for such exceptional circumstances as a sudden demand for assistance from Germany. The Berlin Government or bankers can withdraw a few millions of gold from us whenever they please, and to do so just now when we have to meet extra provincial demands would have unpleasant consequences. Had the Bank of England directors raised their rate a month or six weeks ago when it was generally expected and even desired, the reserve would have been kept higher and speculation would have been checked; as it is we are committed to all sorts of national and joint stock loans—such as American railway bonds—which must be completed in due course precisely at the time when our means to do so are dwindling. In this emergency foreign holders of securities who cannot meet their engagements at the Bourse settlements for lack of assistance from their bankers are obliged to send over stocks for realisation. French and Spanish capitalists, apprehensive of what may happen from political movements in those countries, follow the same course, and the sales on this market not only depress the stock exchange, but lead to a further external drain of gold. The general opinion here is that the Bank directors in making so timid a movement as only half per cent. have but stimulated uneasiness without doing enough to affect the exchanges, but the effect has scarcely had time to show itself at the time I write, and it may happen that further changes may be avoided.

The Board of Trade returns for April which were issued yesterday show for the first time in two years something like a distinct pause in the extraordinary advance of our export trade. The declared value of the exports last month was £21,343,026 against £21,033,516 in April 1872. But for the fact that two articles, coal and iron, have risen so much, the increase would have been a decrease, for the quantities, as distinguished from the values, generally show a decided falling off. This is not as it should be, but really I am only surprised the check did not come long ago. The rise in prices, caused mainly by the large additions to wages, must long ere this have driven away some of our best customers. Look at coal. The quantity exported last month was 1,147,979 tons against 1,203,989 tons in April 1872, but the value was £1,245,885 against £742,432, so that the value had risen from about 12s. a ton to 20s. a ton all round. The working colliers of South Durham and Northumberland have been agitating for a further increase of pay, and a day or two back the masters gave their answer declining to grant the advance. Their principal argument was that since the upward movement began a year ago the miners had obtained, in all, additions of 47 per cent. to their wages! For various reasons, the chief of which was that many foreign buyers had contracts which must be fulfilled, it was some time before these changes began to tell; but in that nature of things the effect is cumulative and it is to be feared we shall now witness it. Iron shows similar, though not such marked discrepancies in quantity and value, that coal does. Woollen manufactures are seen, by these returns, to have fallen off heavily, while those of cotton are, to say the most, stationary. The total export of cotton yarn last month was 17,075,183 lbs. against 15,361,383 lbs. in April 1872, but the quantity of piece goods of all kinds was only 282,520,245 yards against 275,975,013, which is nothing to boast of, when we compare it with some previous returns. The proportions to Bombay were as follow:—Cotton yarn, 384,140 lbs. last month against 564,900 lbs in April 1872; cotton manufactures, 19,488,600 yards against 16,441,400. The transit exports by Egypt were—Yarn 41,859 lbs last month against 6,500 lbs. in the corresponding previous month of 1872, piece goods, 2,257,400 yards against 1,289,300 yards in April 1872. The imports of the month show a considerable increase in value, the total being £31,246,321 against £28,662,685 in April 1872. The quantity of cotton imported was 1,578,663 cwts. against 1,416,649 cwts. in April 1872, the proportion from British India being 404,199 cwts. against 459,249 cwts.

Among the other causes for the excessive flatness in our stock exchange markets, beyond the stringency in money, this week, must be mentioned the profound discredit into which particular stocks have fallen.

I have already mentioned the sales by French and Spanish capitalists. The latter have been the heaviest, for the prospects of Spain become darker and gloomier every hour. Financially the outlook is deplorable, for while the external national debt has risen from £57,000,000 to £158,000,000 now, the revenue has fallen off; no steps have been taken to develop the resources of the country, and an annual deficit has added enormously to the floating debt of the Treasury. What the total *External* debt is, to be added to the above, nobody out of Spain, and probably few in Spain, knows. Of course the taxes can hardly be collected at all now that some of the best and most productive provinces are harried by the Carlists, and in others the free and independent Republicans pay just what and when they choose. Hence we are not at all surprised to learn that the final plunge into the lowest deep of financial degradation is about to be taken, and that the Government printing press at Madrid is now being prepared to issue paper money having a forced currency, with which of course all the State creditors, both home and foreign, will be paid whether they like it or not. Like the French assignats of the Revolution and the Confederate paper money a few years ago these issues will of course tend to multiply by the very law of their being, and the process of depreciation will go on with frightfully accelerated speed. By and bye the precious metals will disappear; it will be impossible to pay the soldiers, and thus anarchy will be precipitated from two sides at once. There is so much English property of one sort or another in the Peninsula that considerable suffering will be caused here should things get much worse.

The report of the Land Mortgage Bank of India which was issued on Tuesday shows a slight improvement in the Company's position. It speaks favourably of the progress made in the realisation of certain assets, and also of the general business of the Bank. A dividend of 1 per cent. for the year is recommended and £6,000 is to be carried to Reserve.

Telegraph shares were a good deal knocked about in this market during the last few days, and Easterns among others suffered on a pressure of speculative sales, accompanied with utterly unfounded reports about the condition of the Red Sea cable. Nevertheless the work of extending, improving and amalgamating goes on apace. The Brazilian Submarine Company, the issue of whose prospectus I announced only a month or two back, now advertises the opening of its section to Madeira for July next. This will be an additional feeder to the Eastern Telegraph Company, which it joins at Lisbon. In the great Globe scheme nothing further has been done publicly since my last, but it is quietly making way in general estimation, and when openly announced in a completed form will no doubt be received with enthusiasm.

Cotton has been again very dull this week, imports still weighing on the market, and prices must be quoted lower. They seem to have got tired in Liverpool now of even discussing the question of a decline in the receipts at American ports. After all the statements hazarded and the predictions by experienced persons in the trade that American stocks must be getting exhausted the cry is, "Still they come." The strain of falling prices must be pressing severely on many houses in that business, and to-day we have had rumours in abundance as to the difficulties of one firm. Beyond this no failures have been notified except a few small manufacturers in Lancashire.

FROM THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

TO

JOHN BULL, ESQ., J. P.; M. P.; &c., &c., &c.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

(AFTER compliments). I have been informed, by an intelligent Banian, who has visited England, that you are all-powerful with the English Nation and Government, and that the latter has never been known, in the long run, to refuse you anything. This late broil and trouble about our slave trade has, as you have doubtless noticed in the papers, given me much anxiety; and now threatens to complete the ruin which was sent by God (the compassionate, the inscrutable) in last year's hurricane. Why the English Government should push us on to dangerous reforms at this time, is more than I can judge. But you, as intimate adviser of the singular English nation, are doubtless aware of their curious character. Verily, no man can say of them to-day what they will do tomorrow! Strange mixture of shrewdness and simplicity, when they act it is as the explosion of a mine; who can tell where its force will break through?

About this slavery business they have acted in their usual unaccountable manner. You doubtless know how the English manage the slaves whom they keep on their fields and plantations in England. They pay them (so my young Banian informant tells me) wages just enough to keep them from starving, and when they are too old to work they collect them into a large building called a "Workhouse"—why, he cannot explain—and by applying a strong degree of cold, with very little food, they make them slowly perish away. They separate the families invariably, as our slave-traders (on whose beards be dirt!) do occasionally. To prevent any disturbance about this method of disposing of these "paupers," they use plenty of "Humbug." What this is my informant cannot make me understand. But whether it be a sort of whitewash, or incanting powder, or some sort of incense, or whatever it may be, it answers the purpose, and the English nation sees no harm in this system. Some few homeless women, without husbands (but who are quite respectable, I am told) object to this system: but nobody pays any attention to them of course.

Now this is a very good system. Inshallah, we should find it cheap. We could not apply it to such Siddis as should receive Islam, of course. But for the heathen sort this plan would suit. My Arab subjects would not object. But such reforms take time. When we could clearly understand the new system we would willingly adopt it. But now we hear that the English Government (in whose hands Zanzibar is as a mouse in the paw of a lion) are sending ships of war, and guns, and all sorts of ruin, to make us introduce the change forthwith. Why should this strange hubbub arise in the Council of the Queen, apparently for nothing?

Another extraordinary thing. When the late Elchi was coming to me to talk about the slaving business, I asked who *Fria* Sahib was? The Banians all said at once, oh that is the Sahib that was sent to Bombay to ruin it, and to bring it down by share business. He ruined everybody there, so that the Shettias were no longer proud, and could not frighten the London Council by their too much money and wind in the head. He collected all their money and threw it away in a place called Back Bay; and no one has been able to find it since. When he made Bombay people quite tame, like cats, he was taken home with honours. Now why should this man be sent? when he came, however, I was quite sure that the mission meant nothing. By sending this shambling smiling person, I said to myself, the great English Government mean nothing. They would not send a scribe with plenty pencil notes, like this good gentleman, to do serious business. So I plucked up courage and sent him away.

Now I hear that the great Government is angry and is going to send Zanzibar to the bottom of the water. Who could have guessed this? Why did they not send some man of a clear one-word? Then I would have begun to build a workhouse at once.

But the curious thing is that slavery is cherished in England in a far worse form than in Zanzibar. We allow these Siddis to be sold here and in Arabistan and Mishr (another fact not to be explained, Mishr may import by express treaty with the English Government, what *we* must not export) and Persia; but by the law of our Prophet (on whose soul be blessings!) anyone of them may, if he adopts the true faith, become the confidential *mukhtiar*, nay, the heir of his master. But in England slavery is redeemed by no such merciful provisions; it is absolute till death. I need not tell *you* Mr. Bull, as the confidential adviser of the English nation, that this slavery is the slavery to Arrack. I am credibly informed that as I keep my little state afloat by the duties on Slaves, so the great, the good, the pure Victoria maintains the splendour of her throne by the sale of the unclean thing, the accursed, the destroyer of soul and body, strong drink! If my Banian friend is correct he tells me that the Abkarry contract (the shameful gain) is sold annually to one *Bâblo*, for no less than twenty-six crores of rupees!! That this wretch is allowed to build large palaces at every street corner, staring with gilding, bright as the portals of hell, to lure her subjects—Victoria's children—into this way of death. So well does the great and virtuous English nation know that this is a business of the devil that they even openly call the arrack *Djinn*. To this vile spirit lakhs of slaves are sold every year: they have no chance of emancipation, much less heirship. If the *Djinn* does not kill them off, they are shut up in the nearest workhouse quite ruined, till they die. Now, Mr. Bull, if this is true, is it not worse than our slaving business? Instead of making so much expense and trouble about our few thousands, who does not the great English Government busy itself with its hundreds of thousands of slaves? Why does it not at once apprehend and execute the vile *Abkarry* contractor, *Bâblo*, at once? Why does it not pull down every *Djinnpalace* in the country? Then we could understand that it was single-minded when it should ask other people to cast out their unclean thing.

But I am told another extraordinary story about your curious friends. Some years ago the Emperor of *Chin* endeavoured to do away with the slavery of *his* subjects. He said, you shall no longer brutalize yourselves with opium. Then what said the English? They said, your subjects *shall* be slaves to opium! We should lose money if they were freed. What is more astonishing still, they went to war with that Emperor, and compelled him to allow them to perpetuate the slavery of his poor subjects! And I hear that the great English Nation still receive seven crores of Rupees every year from the profits of poisoning the Emperor's poor subjects with opium! Who shall understand this? Here is the greatest nation on earth condemning its millions to the worst slavery, contrary to the laws of God, for a greed of Crores of Rupees, without showing any shame. Yet it is ready to ruin me and my people, because we are partly maintained by the duties on a much smaller and more innocent traffic.

I have it! Perhaps that wretch of a Bâblo wishes to introduce his profitable liquor trade into Africa? If so we will allow it. So long as he does not tempt the faithful in Zanzibar itself; we freely permit him to sell any quantity of *Djinn* and opium to the Africans in their own country. Greatly will his profits increase, please God! Yes, Mr. John Bull, kindly suggest this. If, as seems probable this is what is wanted, the difficulty is solved. *Bâblo* may build a *Djinn palace* at every stage from this to Unyam Yembe. Do arrange this for me, and I will be for ever your debtor. And I know the great English nation can refuse you nothing. Protector of the weak, what can I say more?

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

THE weather has now become very pleasant, and we would not refer to its recent doubtful behaviour if it were not that reports are reaching us of the damage which it wrought when it was in its late disagreeable humours. On Wednesday night noless than fifteen natives boats which were caught in the squall in the harbour were sunk, but so far as we have been able to learn no lives were lost. In Poona on Wednesday afternoon the gale would appear to have had some connection with a serious accident which occurred to Messrs. Treacher's establishment in Staff Lines. The roof of the building, we are told, fell in with a tremendous crash, which is described to us as being like the noise of a sudden escape of steam. A clean gap about 25 feet broad was made in the roof a little to the right of the central doorway, and the cloud of dust which issued from the *debris* was so blinding that none of the assistants could at first realise what had happened. By good luck nobody was under the roof when it fell. The only persons hurt were two coolie women. These happened to be sitting outside of the house, where they were struck by flying pieces of plate glass. They were at once taken to the Sassoon Hospital. The damage done to building and stock must be considerable The interior presents a scene of complete wreck, the part buried having been the repository of the most valuable portion of Treacher and Company's Poona stock. The manager and his assistants are actively engaged in unearthing precious fragments, but it is feared that they will not be able to make much of the smashed glass cupboards, argand lamps, &c., which lie conspicuous in the *debris*. It is said that the entire roof had been renewed last season!

Our Bhosawul correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says that the heat there, usually great, was then something quite exceptional, the thermometer actually registering 108 and 110 degrees in the shade between noon and 6 p. m. Even at night the heat did not fall below 100 degrees, Had there been even a hot breeze the Bhosawullites would have been tolerably pleased, but the office of the khuskus tattics was rendered useless, for not a leaf stirred from the sun's rising to its setting. "If the monsoon," says our correspondent in agony, "does not come to our relief quickly we shall have one-half of the people dying and the other half clearing out."

At Khundwa also the heat has been intense, and we regret to say that on Monday it killed one of the drivers on the G. I. P. R., named Joseph Reeves. It seems that he had been living at Nandgaum, and had obtained liberty to visit his wife, who was staying in Khundwa at the time, but he was taken ill with heat apoplexy soon after he arrived, and died in about two hours after he was attacked.

On the 26th, a severe storm passed over Jodhpore, doing some damage. On Wedesday a shock of earthquake was felt at Aseerghur at 2-10 p.m: but it was but slight and passed away from east to west. From Mahableshwur, we learn that the weather has been acting strangely, and that now the *habitués* of the fashionable hill residence are recognising the fact that "the season" is nearly over. On the 17th and 18th inst. large hailstones fell, to the musical accompaniment of thunder; and on Wednesday heavy rain fell, and the mountain tops were covered with blankets of heavy driving mist.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. GEELONG, Captain G. J. Babot, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. J. W. Jamieson.
Mr. and Mrs. Walo and 2 infants.
Mr. J. Butten.
Captain C. A. Blyth.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson and 2 infants.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe.

FOR VENICE.

Major J. Clements.
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hall.
Mr. W. H. Hayden.

FOR ADEN.

Native Medical Pupil Azum.
Mrs. Rahim'oola Cullian and native female servant.

PRESS CRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The young man who to-day makes his bow in the *Times of India*, and announces himself as a person with a "strong mind"—a very "strong mind," a mind too strong to be held back by any modesty—parades his "indignation" at being told that the skin sweats and the cuticle becomes excoriated during excessive hot weather. This young man is much too good for this wicked world and I wonder how he got adrift in it? His refinement is of the double distilled quality, it is so *pure*. He must be the admiration of a School of Art, he is so artless, so guileless, so winning! But where on earth did he get hold of the nasty vulgur idea about the "breeches?" This is altogether his own. "Ugh" is neither vicious nor spiteful. Oh dear no! He looks like a horse, but his hind actions are characteristic of a less noble beast.

UUGH.

TO NATURALISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you give me the name of the Insect forwarded in the match box. Is it not a curious one?

I shot two snakes a few days ago of a very peculiar kind. They were about 1½ ft. long not more in girth than that of a little finger, a light grey stripe down the middle of the back, and dark at the sides, belly white. Head small. One climbed the perpendicular stem of an 'amlee" tree easily, the bark of which was a little rough. After death the part under the neck became a dark yellow, and the scales some way down from the head a vivid blue. The natives say this is owing to the poison; they call it the "Ellar" in these parts, and say it is more poisonous than the cobra, and that it can spring a great distance—What can it be?

C. F.

We do not know the name of the insect, but shall be glad to show it to anybody who wishes to see it. ED. *B. G.*

Holloway's Pills.—The Liver, the Stomach, and their Allments.—Alternations of temperature, meagre weather, a troubled mind, sedentary habits, excesses of the table, and a gay, reckless mode of life exert the most deleterious influence over the liver and stomach. When once these organs are fairly out of order, great inroads are quickly made on the general state of the health; the constitution, which has been deprived of two of its noblest organs, soon gives way, and diseases quickly follow, from which, if neglected, the worst consequence will inevitably result. If a course of Holloway's celebrated Pills be persevered in, all will be well again, as they are the finest and noblest correctives of the blood ever known, and a certain cure for all disorders of the liver and stomach.

BOMBAY.

PRESIDENT OF THE PURDAH COURT. Colonel Law, President of the Purdah Court in Kattywar, arrived here by yesterday's mail.

THE PORT SURGEON AT ADEN.—Dr. A. W. Shepherd, Port Surgeon at Aden, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.—Mr. Mehrjeebhoy Bapaojee Vicoajee, 2d Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs and opium, has been allowed an extension of leave for two months.

MERCHANT ASSOCIATION.—The *Akbhari Soudagur* suggests the advisability of starting a merchant Association in Bombay, on the model of one recently started in London.

THE OFFICIATING THIRD MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.—Mr. Nana Morojee, officiating Third Magistrate of Police, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

GAMBLING.—Hyat Sulliman and another were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with gaming with cards and money in a public place, and were fined five rupees each.

DIVINE SERVICE.—This evening at St. Andrew's Church at 6 p.m. the following is to be the service:—Psalm 130, Tune St. Ann 139; para. 25, Tune Farrant 93; hymn 195, Tune Dunfermline 88.

HEAVY STORM IN THE VILLAGE OF KESSOOL.—We observe that on the 18th inst., there was a heavy storm at the Kesool village, of the Amode talooka. The particulars of the damage are not known.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Mr. Edward Giles, B. A., appointed by the Secretary of State Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College, arrived in Bombay on the 14th inst.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday a Hindoo named Wittoo Babajee was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Moroo, woman. He was adjudged guilty and fined two rupees.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Wednesday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a Mahomedan woman. The jury found that the woman's death was caused by apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday a Maratha woman named Dhondee was convicted of stealing a pair of shoes belonging to one Munhore Sudkoo, and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ACTING UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. H. E. M. James, of the Bombay Civil Service, received charge of the office of Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, on the 26th inst.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE AMONG VAISNUGUR NAGURS.—From a Ahmedabad paper we learn that a long-standing dispute between the Vaisnugur Nagurs has been settled amicably, and since last week the members of the caste have been partaking food with one another.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE.—On Wednesday, a Hindoo girl, aged about five years, was knocked down by a carriage belonging to one Cassumbhoy Hubibhoy on the Tardeo road. The girl's right arm was broken and she was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Portuguese man name unknown whilst walking along the Bhendy Bazar road on Wednesday, suddenly fell down and became insensible. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. It is supposed that he had died of apoplexy.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday at Moody Bay concerning the death of William Fitton, a seaman of the ship Ashgrove, who died on his way to the European General Hospital. The jury return a verdict that death was caused by apoplexy.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at Nowroje Hill on the body of a Wanee girl who accidentally fell down a staircase in a wool godown where her mother was employed. The jury came to the conclusion that the girl had died from concussion of the brain, the result of an accidental fall downstairs.

DAMAGING STORES ON BOARD-SHIP.—John James, a seaman of the ship Alexandria, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, with wilfully damaging the stores on board the ship. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and to forfeit five pounds to the ship on account of the loss caused to it.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 19th May 1873 Rs. 51,67,470; add silver received during the week Rs. 70,050; deduct, new coin paid during the week Rs. 5,00,000; total balance, Rs. 47,37,520. There are in addition 7,18,097 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court one Rama Babajee was charged with stealing a turban, &c., belonging to Rama Wittoo. He was also charged with stealing four carriage lamps, &c., the property of one Hurrychund Bapoosett. The prisoner was convicted on both the charges and was sentenced on the first charge to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and on the second to six months. The second sentence to commence on the expiration of the first.

CURIOUS KIND OF PUNISHMENT IN THE GAEKWAR'S TERRITORY.—A short time ago a Brahmin named Fooljee was arrested in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar for the murder of his uncle's son, and a coolie for aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. They both were tried and sentenced to be imprisoned for life. They were also seated for three successive days on an ass and taken round the town as a sort of additional punishment for the grave offence with which they were charged.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—From a gradation list of Judges and Assistant Judges as it stood on the 1st inst., we notice that there are eight appointments of first grade Judges, each drawing a salary of 2,325, three appointments of second grade Judges each drawing Rs. 1,800, one appointment of a joint Judge each drawing Rs. 1,800, two appointments of Senior Assistant Judges each drawing Rs. 1,200, two appointments of first grade Assistant Judges, each drawing Rs, 900, three appointments of second grade Assistant Judges, each drawing Rs. 800, and two appointments of third grade Assistant Judges, each drawing Rs. 600.

CROSS CASE OF CRUELTY TOWARDS A BRAHAMIN GIRL:—In a recent issue of the *Poona Observer* we adverted to a complaint that had been laid before Mr. E. T. Richardson, City Magistrate, by one Luxmee bin Dhoolie the mother of the girl charging Rowjee Ramkristna, his wife Soondrabye combe Rowjee; and his son Bulwantrowjee Patell, Brahamins by caste, for wilfully burning, and severely ill-treating her by hanging her to a post &c. The whole of the prisoner were found guilty of the charge preferred against them, and were sentenced, the father and mother-in-law to six months rigorous imprisonment, and the husband of the girl to four months rigorous imprisonment.—*Poona Observer.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 27th May, was 298, being 25 less than in the preceding week, 106 less than the total of the week ending 27th May 1872, and 49 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 254 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other causes).	Total birth ex. of still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,604	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	6	6
Fort, Southern.	2,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fort, Northern.	29,732	...	6	...	1	2	1	...	16	8
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Market	43,198	5	7	1	6	...	...	...	21	33
Mandwee	35,100	1	13	...	2	...	2	...	23	18
Chuk'a	36,745	4	15	...	3	3	1	...	31	13
Oomburkharee.	49,878	...	7	1	1	2	4	1	23	13
Dongree	25,556	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	15	8
Dhobeetalao	37,919	2	4	1	2	1	1	2	18	22
Phuneswaree	20,760	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	7
Bhooleshwur	36,029	...	3	...	1	1	6	...	15	15
Khetalabo	25,638	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	13	8
Koombarwara	27,594	1	5	...	1	1	...	...	11	15
Khetwaree	24,817	2	5	...	...	...	4	1	13	14
Girgaum	21,234	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	10	5
Chaupatee	7,531	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Malabarjunee	4,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Mazagon	20,973	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	7	8
Tarwaree	10,083	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	33	4
Kamat. & Bye.	75,628	1	14	...	2	5	4	...	33	19
Parell	13,778	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Sewree	4,490	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	10	3
Deep. Division	11,574	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Mahim	14,310	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	6	4
Worlee	10,42	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	8	1
Water Division	22,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bombay	544,406	19	114	4	28	21	31	7	298	254
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		49	121	3	34	32	31	9	347	124

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other causes).	Total birth ex. of still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	10	9
Brahman	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	12	6
Lingaet	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Bhatia	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	9
Hindoo of other Castes	17	62	4	16	6	11	3	149	127
Hind o Out-caste	2	7	...	1	...	...	2	17	10
Moosulman	2	23	...	5	11	13	1	72	40
Parsee	2	7	...	3	3	...	1	24	32
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Native-Christian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Indo-European	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3

Peile, however, would not budge an inch and insisted on the proposition being put to the shareholders.

Chairman—I know you have the majority on your side.

Mr. Peile—Don't say "my side"; I am no party to any question here. I ask you to put the proposition to the meeting.

Chairman—I have already decided, under the advice of the company's solicitor, that the proposition cannot be put to the meeting.

Mr. Peile said if it was intended to eject him by force, some of them would find it very difficult to do so; but he did not wish to remain longer at the meeting and would leave if the chairman recorded on the minutes that he (the chairman) refused to put the proposition to the shareholders, and if he also entered his protest on the minutes.

The Chairman agreed at once to do so.

Mr. Rustomjee—Why do you force Mr. Peile to leave? You are ashamed of your accounts.

Chairman—I object to such language being used.

Mr. Rustomjee—You may object, but I say it is the fact.

Mr. Bapubhoy Calidas—I don't see what objection there can be to Mr. Peile's presence here.

Chairman—That question has been decided.

Mr. Peile, who was now prepared with his written protest, handed it to the chairman and left the meeting.

Mr. Bapubhoy—Now, the only other person remaining in the room, who is not a shareholder, is the Reporter. We wish he should remain here.

Mr. Jefferson—The chairman has already decided that the Reporter shall not be asked to retire.

The regular business of the meeting then commenced. The secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of proceedings of the last annual general meeting, at which the accounts were first submitted to the shareholders.

The Chairman—The subject before the meeting is the passing of the accounts only. There is another matter, namely the removal of certain directors, which, I think is perfectly informal, and I am advised that it cannot for a moment be entertained; and I decide that it shall not come before this day's meeting. The gentlemen, against whom it is attempted to cast a slur, have worked all along in the interests of the company and are men of high standing and position in society; and I regret that the person who has been made the medium of the communication, has taken a most ill-advised step. You are not unaware who are at the bottom of this mischief; but both they and their simple instrument very much mistake the character of business men who have the prosperity of joint-stock enterprise in Bombay at heart if they suppose that such proceedings will be allowed to pass; for these proceedings tend to sap the very life and soul of honest and careful management of joint-stock companies. At the last annual general meeting, Mr. Nanabhoy and I offered to resign. You must remember that we were entreated by the shareholders to continue as directors; and when a vacancy occurred in the board, we invited Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee to join and give us his valuable co-operation; and you will be surprised to hear that, for a conscientious discharge of their duties, it is asked that three of my colleagues should be displaced.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee wished to say a few words on this subject; but at the request of the chairman, he stopped until the first matter, the passing of the accounts, had been disposed of.

It was then proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, that the accounts of the company for the year ending the 30th June 1872 be passed.

Mr. Govind Gungadhur—At the last annual general meeting it was resolved to allow the accounts to stand over for six months in order that they should be investigated. Neither the proposer of the resolution himself nor the directors had done anything to investigate them within the period allowed; and that time having long since elapsed, the inference must be, I suppose, that the accounts are passed. The present proposition is good for nothing.

Mr. Bapubhoy Calidas—We were positively assured at the meeting that the accounts would be investigated and a report made to the shareholders. Now, what is the result of the investigation?

A shareholder made a remark which was unintelligible.

Mr. Bapubhoy—Don't interrupt me. I must be allowed to speak.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurong—Yes, you may speak till Doomesday! (A laugh.)

Mr. Bapubhoy argued that the accounts were open to question and must be gone into item by item. He had many questions to ask.

Chairman,—Yes, yes, ask as many questions as you like.

Mr. Bapubhoy—The accounts are signed only by two of the auditors; why are they not signed by the third?

Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee—I am the third auditor and have signed the accounts with certain remarks, which don't appear in the copy you have got in your hand.

Mr. Shamrao—When I seconded the proposition at the annual general meeting for an investigation of the accounts, I was told by Billimoria that the accounts, as then rendered, were wrong and that he would go into them. Now, it appears that Billimoria has done nothing with them; and I think it is perfectly useless to go into them.

Mr. Rustomjee—You have no idea of what I have done. It will all come out in due course.

Mr. Shamrao—You were the leader of the party that prevented the appointment of a committee to examine the accounts; and you have put us to needless trouble. If you had assented to the appointment of the committee, no time would have been lost as it has been by your interference.

Mr. Rustomjee—What we have done will be duly laid before the meeting. No meeting has been held since the annual general meeting, and this is the first opportunity we have had of explaining matters to the shareholders. The proposition for the appointment of a committee could not have been put, because seven days' notice had not been given.

Mr. Bapubhoy read the remarks appended to the accounts by Mr. Rustomjee, and asked why they had not been printed with the accounts, (The remarks referred to several items which, in Mr. Rustomjee's opinion, shewed want of due care and attention on the part of the directors and secretary of the company. Exception was taken to the way in which portions of the accounts were kept.) How was it that only two of the auditors had signed the accounts?

Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta—Mr. Rustomjee was only an honorary auditor, and therefore, I suppose, his signature was not required.

Chairman—As to your first question, I may say that there was a difference of opinion between the auditors, who were two on one side and one on the other; and the matter was referred to the opinion of a third party.

Mr. Rustomjee—And I say it was most shameful conduct on the part of the Chairman and directors to pay away Rs. 50 to the third party.

Mr. Veerchund Deepchund—I object to such words being used here.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee—They are highly objectionable and should not be tolerated.

Mr. Muncherjee Banajee—I think we had better leave the meeting if such language is to be used here.

Chairman—This is the third or fourth time that such language has been used at this meeting. It is intolerable and should be put down. I have attended a thousand and one meetings, but never before heard such language used at a meeting.

Mr. Govind Gungadhur (to Mr. Rustomjee)—Why do you use foul words?

Mr. Rustomjee—I have used no foul words at all. Certain acts must be described by certain words. Now, did you not pay Rs. 50 to Mr. Read?

The chairman said he would ask the company's solicitor to explain under what circumstances the money was paid.

Mr. Jefferson said there were three auditors appointed at the annual general meeting to examine the accounts. They differed in opinion: two of them were on one side and one on the other. The two were anxious to have their opinion borne out by an independent gentleman. The matter was referred to Mr. Samuel Read, and Rs. 50 were paid for his opinion, which was also attached to the accounts. Billimoria said the payment was discreditable to the Chairman and directors; but he (Mr. Jefferson) should have thought it discreditable to them if they had not paid the fee. It was a reasonable fee and was well earned. Mr. Read found that the two auditors were perfectly right, and that Billimoria was wrong. The accounts had been audited, passed, filed, and even registered; and the passing of them now was only a formal matter. Under his advice the directors had passed and filed the accounts, and he thought the shareholders would do well to pass them formally at this meeting.

Mr. Rustomjee—I will offer certain explanations and leave it to the shareholders to judge whether I was right or the other auditors were right.

Mr. Shamrao—I think the shareholders are not in a position to judge without going into the whole of the accounts.

Mr. Bapubhoy—The course taken by the directors is right in one view of the case; but the remarks of Mr. Rustomjee and the opinion of Mr. Samuel Read ought to have been printed with the accounts for the information of the shareholders.

A Shareholder—That is a matter of opinion.

Chairman—The company's solicitor advised that it was not necessary to print them; and, therefore, we did not print them.

Mr. Bapubhoy proposed that a new balance sheet should be printed with the remarks and report.

Mr. Veerchund Deepchund—We all know their substance. What is the good of printing them?

Mr. Muncherjee rose to a point of order. Mr. Bapubhoy was digressing from the business before the meeting. He had sent a requisition to the directors, according to which the business before the meeting was only to pass or reject the accounts. Mr. Bapubhoy could not, therefore, bring forward new propositions.

Mr. Bapubhoy said he would confine himself to the accounts. He asked by whose default it was found necessary to pay Rs. 3,086 as compensation.

Mr. Shamrao explained that the amount was paid under an award made by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee.

Mr. Rustomjee—But whose fault was it that we had to pay the compensation at all?

Mr. Shamrao—Do you mean to say that the directors ought to pay the damages?

Mr. Rustomjee—Yes. The damage having occurred through an act of the directores, I think they ought to pay it.

Mr. Shamrao—Then why don't you sue the directors in the High Court—why do you waste time over it?

Mr. Rustomjee—I will explain how loss has resulted to the company by the conduct of the directors. In one instance, the agents sold 785 bales; a deposit on account of the sale was made; and yet the directors cancelled the contract. The purchaser brought an action; and the directors were cast in damages. It was owing to the fault of the directors that the loss resulted; and it is fair they should pay it.

Mr. Pallonjee Framjee—The directors did what they thought right.

Mr. Rustomjee—They did it only to injure the company.

Mr. Shamrao—You ought to be cautious in your language.

Mr. Muncherjee Banajee—I appeal to your own good sense to be cautious in what you say.

Mr. Allarakia Sewjee—Do you mean to say that the directors did that purposely to injure the company?

Mr. Rustomjee—I think they did.

Mr. Shamrao—If you think so, you had better sue them in the High Court at once, and you will get damages.

Mr. Rustomjee—We shall do so at the proper time, and you will see what we can do. Now is the time for explanations to be given to the shareholders.

Mr. Shamrao—I shall be glad if you go into court, for there be a thorough enquiry and let the whole thing be exploded. (A laugh.)

Mr. Govid Gungadhur—Let there be a full enquiry and a complete bombardment. (A laugh.)

Mr. Bapubhoy Calidas, in making further comments upon the accounts, waxed rather warm and emphasized his words by striking his hand upon the table.

Chairman—Order, order; I call Bapubhoy Calidas to order!

Mr. Bapubhoy made some further remarks which a shareholder said were unintelligible.

Mr. Shamrao (to Mr. Rustomjee)—If you cannot instruct him properly, why do you make him your spokesman?

Mr. Rustomjee—I will explain it myself—

Chairman—That's right; that's right.

Other shareholders echoed the chairman's remark.

Mr. Rustomjee—The item of Rs. 3,086 ought to have been put down as a loss, and not as compensation. In that suit, the Directors engaged three barristers, Mr. Anstey, Mr. Scoble, and Mr. White, and with what object? Why, only to waste the Company's money. Let them explain why they engaged the whole Bar?

Chairman—The directors did what they thought was proper for them to do.

Mr. Rustomjee—They have made a false statement in the accounts in an item where they say they held security, whereas they held none. In the adjusting account there is an item which should go into the profit and loss account; and, therefore, the account is wrong. There is an item of Rs. 58,000 put down as loss; but you don't explain how this loss arose. The Albert Mill and other mills have made profits during the year, whereas this is the only unfortunate company which has made no profit whatever.

Mr. Shamrao—The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy's mill has made no profit at all.

It was then proposed, as an amendment, by Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, and seconded by Mr. Bapubhoy Calidas, That the director's accounts for the year ending the 30th June 1872 be not passed for the reasons given to the shareholders; namely that item 8 in the profit and loss account on the debit side; items 7,8,9 and 10 in the property and adjusting accounts; item 4 in the capital account; and the item of Rs. 58,000 in the loss account were objected to.

The amendment, on being put to vote, had fourteen votes and the original proposition ten votes; and the amendment for rejecting the accounts was carried by a majority.

Chairman—That is all the business before the meeting.

Mr. Rustomjee—There is another matter for the removal of certain directors, of which notice has been given.

Mr. Jefferson—The chairman has received a letter from Javer Hurjeevun. I have advised the chairman that the proposition cannot be put to the meeting; and he has decided that it cannot be put. There ought to have been seven days' notice, whereas only three days' notice has been given.

Mr. Rustomjee—I say that table B. applies to our company, and that the notice is sufficient.

Mr. Muncherjee Banajee—I say that you speak too much of law. You don't know that table B. has been repealed by Act 10 of 1866.

Chairman.—The company's solicitor has given his opinion that the notice is insufficient; and I have decided that the proposition cannot be put to the meeting.

Mr. Rustomjee—I put in my protest and request you to take a note of it. My protest is this:—"That the notice was given under section 30, table B. of Act 19 of 1857, under which the company is registered, and that the notice is in order."

Chairman—I am advised not to put it on the minutes.

The meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Shocking Accident.—On Friday morning, as the Elephants lately captured were undergoing their drill, in the Kheddah Lines, one of them threw its driver, and then gored him with its tusk, inflicting such frightful injuries as to cause death within two hours.—*Bengal Times.*

The Calcutta Review.—A contemporary complains that the movements of the troops on the *maidan* on Saturday morning were interfered with by the injudicious crowding of spectators, who ought to have known that the manœuvres of regiments can best be seen and admired from a distance. We agree with our contemporary, and think that all crowding would have been avoided, if the Brigade order had plainly stated that the native regiments had no intention of departing from the usual practice of firing off ramrods occasionally.—*Indian Daily News.*

Prizes for English Composition.—With the view of encouraging Christian literature in the vernacular, the North India Tract and Book Society offer prizes for works which may be presented, either (1)—Of a high standard of composition, and elaborate in their treatment of the subject; or (2)—Simple and elementary, both as to style and matter. For the best work of the first kind, if in the judgment of the Society's Committee it reaches a high standard of excellence, a prize of Rs. 500 will be awarded. For the best works of the second or simpler kind, approved by the Committee five prizes will be awarded of from Rs. 100 to 200 each.

Snake Bite—Some time ago much notice was attracted to an alleged remedy for snake bite said to have been discovered by Mr. J. F. Richardson. It has been as much disparaged as commended, but further experiments have thrown much doubt upon the remedy. The remedy has been recently tried in Bangalore by Mr. E. Pereira the Assistant Magistrate. A few days ago he experimented on two strong healthy dogs with a cobra five feet long. The snake was made to bite one dog on the nostril, and the other on the fore leg. Both wounds bled freely to the extent of about three ounces. The black dog drooped ten minutes after the bite, and fell down with symptoms of suffocation, and died in forty-five minutes. To the white dog the antidote was administered and for an hour he appeared free from suffering; he then lay down with the same symptom of suffocation; another dose was poured down his throat, but of no avail, for the dog died in 85 minutes. Mr. P. rightly considers that as the poison is absorbed directly by the blood, to administer remedies through the stomach must be wholly vain, the absorption into the circulation being far too slow to overtake the virus and counteract its effects in time.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

The Queen's Birth-Day at Bangalore.—The *Bangalore Spectator's* reporter must be a very gushing young gentleman. This is how he discribes a Bangalore event on the Queen's Birth day:—"The 24th May is always a gala day, for the troops at least. We may in truth say it as regards the ladies, who usually come out radiant in dress and features, to do honour to the brave men who are their defenders in war and their flatterers in peace. We watched with sympathetic interest the approving graces which emanated from that line of muslins, which would be harder to break through than a line of Russians. There is something in the pomp and panopoly of war, or the dear creatures would not sigh so much for the privilege of possessing the owner of gold embroidery, and jingling spurs. We heard one lady sigh with an emphasis that might upset a schooner, at the troops marched past, and her heart (and many others doubtless) beat in responsive cadence to their steps. Certainly the scene was a grand one and was quite sufficient to account for ladies' mental gambols. The firing was in excellent time from all regiments, and our civic corps came in for not a small portion of the praise accorded to the troops. During the day, we are authorized to say, that more beer and champagne changed quarters than was good for some extra loyal souls."

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 9.)

In the House of Lords the East India Stock Dividend Redemption Bill, and the High Court of Judicature Bill, have been read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question from Sir D. Wedderburn, Mr. Grant Duff has stated that it is not intended to alter the position, as regards pay, of majors of Artillery in India; and in reply to Mr. O'Reilly, the Under-Secretary for India also further observed that the subject of the religious wants of Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in India was at present under the consideration of the Indian Government. In reply to a question concerning the Banda and Kirwee Booty, Mr. Grant Duff admitted that the discrepancy of one lac and a-half rupees between the actual payments and the original estimated value of the captured property, was owing partly to a duplicate entry, and partly to the indifferent sale of the jewellery. All further prize claims had been finally disposed of by the proper authorities. A motion by Mr. Trevelyan, that no futher appointments be made to the honorary colonelcies of regiments, led to a long debate, and the result was the rejection of the motion by a majority of 80. Viscount Chelsea has taken his seat as the newly-elected member for Bath. The University Tests (Dublin) Bill has been read a third time and passed.

The visit of the German Emperor to St. Petersburg will terminate on May 11, when His Imperial Majesty will return to Berlin. The Emperor William has been well received by all classes in the Russian capital.

Alarming rumours still continue to prevail concerning the health of the Pope. A telegram of this morning says that his death is reported in Rome, but nothing official has been received in confirmation of the statement.

Engagements between the Carlists and the Republican troops are reported daily from the Spanish provinces. Don Alphonso, as generalissimo of the Carlist forces, is displaying considerable activity, and has addressed a circular to the Alcaldes, threatening them with a heavy fine for every conscript who shall be drawn in their districts to serve in the Republican ranks. The death of Santa Cruz has been one of the rumours of the past week.

Details of the opening of the Vienna Exhibition supply us with the information that the undertaking bids fair to be a great success. The Indian division has given the utmost satisfaction, and has been especially admired by the Austrian royal family, and has been pronounced by the Archduke Charles Louis to be the best in the exhibition. Their royal highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur will go from Vienna to Pesth, previous to their return to London.

From St. Petersburg we learn that the Khan of Khiva has surrendered some of his Russian prisoners, and has requested that the expedition now operating against him may be stopped.

Fifty persons are reported as drowned by the falling of a bridge in Illinois, U.S., while the spectators were watching the ceremony of public baptism. Riots between the population and the police have occured in Louisiana, consequent upon a levy for taxes. Over 300 bodies have been recovered by the blowing-up of the wreck of the Atlantic. Chief Justice Chase has died from an attack of apoplexy.

Her Majesty held a Drawing Room yesterday at Buckingham Palace, and to day returns to Windsor. The Queen will shortly visit Balmoral for the season.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have been visiting Her Majesty at Windsor. His Majesty has also been present at a debate in the House of Commons during the past week.

Sir Albert D. Sassoon, K.S.I., has presided at a public distribution of prizes to children of Polish Jews.

Lord Churston has taken his seat in the House of Lords.

Mr. Wait has been returned in the Conservative interest for the city of Gloucester by a majority of 235 votes over Mr. Robinson, the Liberal candidate.

The Queen has conferred the Companionship of the Bath on Mr. W. T. Thornton, of the Public Works Department in the India Office.

Lord Elcho is to move a resolution in the House of Commons on May 27 on the subject of the Indian bonus compensation to officers for loss of step money on retirement.

Mr. John Stuart Mill died this morning at Avignon.

The Bank rate has been increased from 4 to 4½ per cent.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed with costs the appeals of Forbes v. Meer Mahomed Hossein and that of Maharanee Bro Jossoorery Dohea v. Ranee Luchnee Koomaree and others.

Mr. Kellner, of the Calcutta Finance Department, has been examined during the past week before the Select Committee on Indian Finance.

Obituary of the Week.—The Earl of Zetland; Lieut.-Gen. G. T. C. Napier, Q.B.; Lieut. Col. E Rickards, Mad. Ret.; K. E. Abbott, Esq., Consul at Odessa; Lady Barrett-Lennard; P. Cator, Esq., late of Madras; the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Duncombe; Capt. R. M. Murchison, late 50th Reg.; the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby; G. L. Taylor, Esq., architect to the Admiralty; Rear-Admiral T. Brock, C.B.; John Stuart Mill.

THE KHIVAN EXPEDITION.

A special telegram by way of St. Petersburg, on which we place full reliance, enables us to announce that the Khan of Khiva has relented at the eleventh hour, and that he will have another chance of satisfying Russian demands without the useless preliminary of an unequal combat. Three weeks ago it was reported that the Khan had changed his counsels and councillors, and had intimated a willingness to submit; but the rumour was not confirmed. We pointed out at the time that there was nothing in the report or in the course of proceeding which the Khivan ruler was said to have adopted, discordant with Asiatic methods; and we suggested, as a probable explanation, that the envoy sent to Lord Northbrook had returned to Khiva, and that the Khans resolution, if correctly described, might have been brought about by the impressive advice given in Calcutta. It will be seen by a reference to our telegram, that the Khans submissive conduct is directly ascribed to English advice, and we do not suppose that he could have obtained such advice save from the envoy on his return to Khiva. The Khan was told that he had better make the best terms he could with the Governor-General of Turkestan. This is the step which our correspondent tells us has now been taken. The Khan has sent ambassadors to Fort No. I, on the mouth of the Jaxartes, with full authority to accept any terms General Kaufmann might dictate. He has, moreover liberated twenty-one Russian prisoners, and offerd to give ample guarantees for the future. Some of the men set free are said to have died from the effects of cruel treatment while slaves, but we may suggest that a forced journey over the steppe in spring is not unlikely to have been the cause of death. The snow, which has so severely tried the Orenburg column, must have been equally trying to the Khivan convoy; yet we admit that it is quite natural to ascribe the loss of life to Khivan cruelty. The release of the slaves is an earnest of sincerity; though it has, probably, been granted too late. As General Kaufmann marched with the Djizzak column, the Khivan envoys could not encounter him on the road; but it is remarkable that they did not fall in with the smaller force under Colonel Golov, which moved from Fort No. I to effect a junction with the Djizzak column at some point north of the Oxus, described as the Boukhan hills. Having failed to alight on the Governor-General, the envoys were obliged to retrace their steps; but as it was important that General Kaufmann should be informed, at the earliest date, of the Khan's proposals, Kirghese were despatched to overtake Colonel Golov, and await the Governor-General at the rendezvous. It was conjectured in St. Petersburg that the troops would reach the point fixed upon for the concentration of the two bodies at the beginning of this week, so that the settlement of the Khivan problem is at this moment under consideration.

Our correspondent states that no change had been made in the Russian plans, consequent upon the receipt of information which, if welcome to the troops, can hardly be so to the leaders, Nor could it be otherwise. The expedition could not be stopped at once even by the magic of absolute power. When the Khivan envoys reached the Jaxartes post, the several columns were far advanced on isolated but converging routes, between which immediate communication was impossible. Colonel Golov, with his handful of horse and foot, was moving down the eastern side of Lake Aral: General Kaufmann, with a much stronger body of all arms, and accompanied by two Russian Princes, was making his way across the steppe to the north of Bokhara, along a track never before traversed by any European force. These two columns were to effect their junction, and then march together upon the Oxus. The Aral flotilla was steaming south towards the Delta, in order to prepare the means of crossing the river. At the same time, the troops which left Orenburg had crossed the Emba, and were pushing on towards the Ust-Urt, intent on reaching the Delta by the fords which exist on the southern arm of Aral—a swamp called the Albugir. These soldiers were impeded by the snow and, having besides the longest route, would be the latest to arrive within reach of a summons. Not less remote were the troops directed on Khiva from Mangishlak and the attrek. The former would be the first to communicate with the Orenburg men, while the Attrek body, under Markasof, could only join them at or south of the Aibugir marshes. The steppe separated the Orenburg from the Caspian troops, and they were cut off from General Kaufmann by lake Aral. But as soon as the Western columns arrived on its shores, communication between the whole expedition could, be established by the flotilla. Hence the Russian General could come to no determination affecting the plan to be pursued until the military caravans, struggling through the steppe, had all reached the Oxus Delta. It is assumed that by this time the junction has been effected, and, if the reckoning be correct General Kaufmann is in a position to say whether he will halt on the frontier, or not rest satisfied with anything less than an armed occupation of the offending city.

The line he may adopt rests entirely on his own discretion. It is possible, of course, that the complete surrender of the Khan may have been foreseen when the Governor-General's instructions were drawn up at St. Petersburg; but even on that supposition a large margin must have been left to his judgment. Russian Generals in Turkestan act pretty much as they please, and justify themselves by the result. General Kaufmann is a highly trusted servant, and it is probable that his orders were framed in large terms. At any rate, looking to his sequestered position, it is reasonable to assume that he will be guided by his own sense of what is expedient. Much, yet not all, will depend on the concessions made by the Khan. But, if he is willing to sign a commercial treaty, cede territory in the Delta, satisfy his foe that all Russian slaves have been given up, including the deserters, and pay an indemnity even then it might be held that, without the surrender of Khiva to the troops, the objects of the expedition had not been attained. The Russian Princes and the General himself may feel that, having come so far, an entry into the city is absolutely desirable to exalt Russian prestige and gratify themselves. We must remember, however, that when the Khan of Bokhara submitted after defeat, it was not considered needfull to show Russian soldiers in his capital; and General Kaufmann, providing all his demands are readily conceded, may display similar moderation. One thing is certain. Unless the surrender is absolute and immediate, the columns will continue their march if there is the least ground for doubting the sincerity shown by the Khan, no halt whatever will take place, and force will exact the full measure of submission. It is, therefore, to be supposed that in making up his mind, the Commander-in-Chief will be governed by the conduct of the envoys and the estimate formed at headquarters respecting the binding character of their credentials and powers to conclude a peace. Assuming that General Kaufmann places confidence in them and the Khan, there would be manifest advantages in refraining from and advance on Khiva. The troops would be spared the fatigues of an arduous journey, and would escape the peril to their health incurred by a sojourn in the Oxus Valley. The question of withdrawing from Khiva, after it has been occupied, would be evaded, and no unpleasant proceedings would arise on a delicate point, involving the promise of a Czar. In fact, the position would be analogous to that which followed the capture of Samarcand. As the submission of Bokhara was accepted without occupation, so the Khivan problem may be solved in a similar way. What decision General Kaufmann may form can only be revealed by the course of events; and we can but hope that the Khan's surrender will prevent an useless contest, and provide a road out of a serious difficulty threatened by the projected temporary possession of the Khanate. At all events, here is a fair opportunity of displaying that moderation and desire to escape embarrassments which form the staple of Russian diplomatic professions.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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